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ABSTRACT

Adults and youths who have not developed normal reading skills are experiencing difficulty in passing the written test required in the procurement of a driver's license. The document is a modified handbook, written to enable persons who are not able to comprehend the material included in the "Florida Driver's Handbook" to pass the written test. The modified handbook was designed so that an individual will advance at his own pace until he completes a module or unit. It is written, with the exception of a few technical words, at a fourth grade readability level. The handbook contains comprehension and vocabulary exercises. Topics included in the handbook are organized into five chapters: (1) Your License; (2) Your Driving Right or Privilege; (3) Your Driving; (4) Your Vehicle; and (5) Chauffeur's License. The modified handbook was prepared to serve as an instructional aid for persons interested in specific topics relating to the Florida Right to Read Effort. (Author/AJ)

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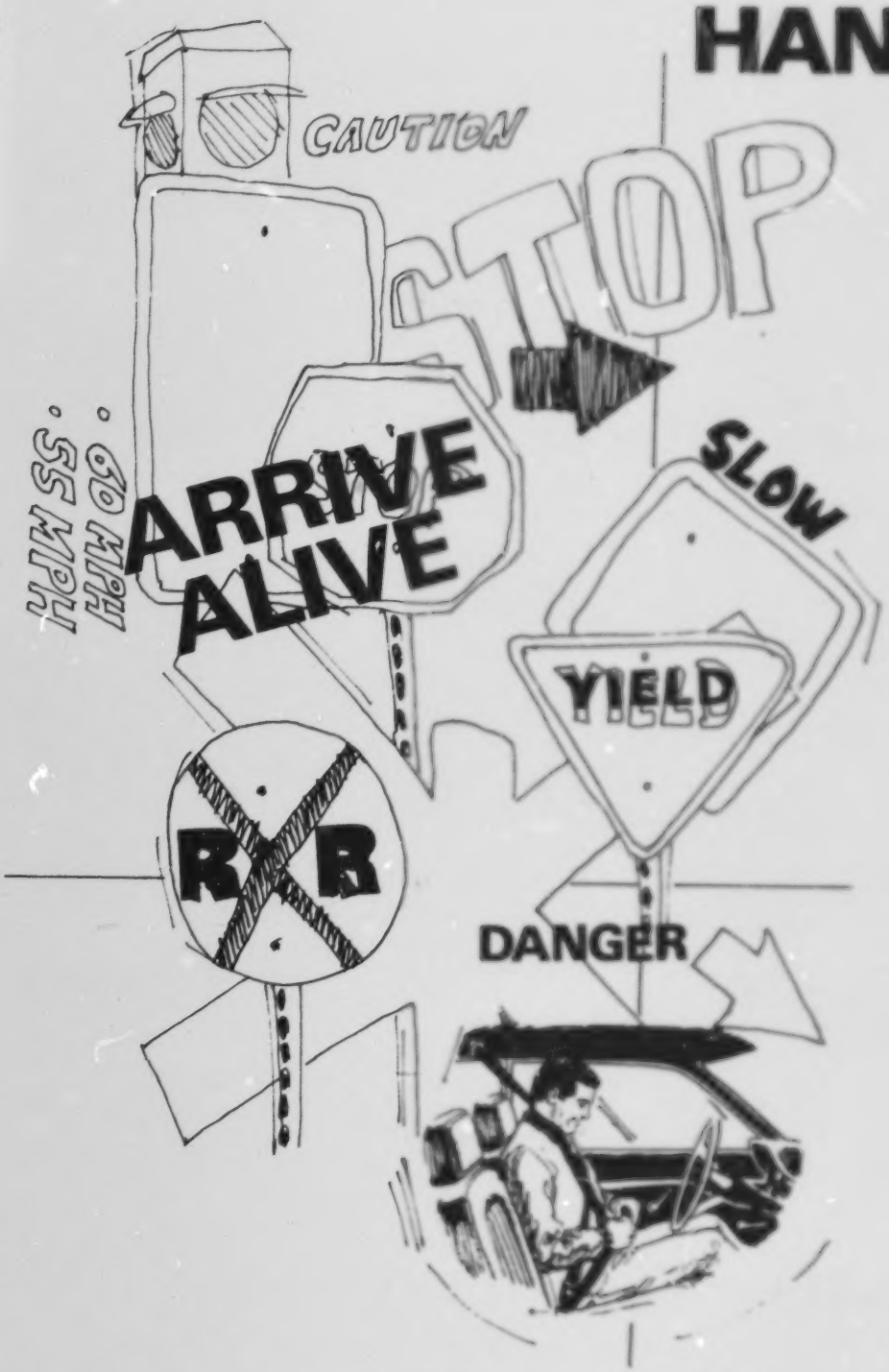
DRIVER'S EDUCATION HANDBOOK



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OEOO 3055

adapted for

Adult Basic Education Students

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DRIVER'S EDUCATION HANDBOOK

adapted for

Adult Basic Education Students

Department of

Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

in cooperation with the

Florida Department of Education

Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education

and

The Florida State University

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $9,015.82 or $1.80 per copy to provide practical information which will assist in improving total reading programs in Florida adult centers. Information contained in this book relates specifically to reading skills and driver's education.

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Acknowledgements

Adults and youth who have not developed normal reading skills are experiencing difficulty in passing the written test required in the procurement of a driver's license. The passing of this test is contingent upon being able to comprehend the material included in the Florida Driver's Handbook which was developed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. A partial solution to this problem is the development of lessons in the handbook with study guides to aid individuals in reading comprehension.

After recognizing this as a problem and through a series of discussions with experts in the field of traffic safety, Mrs. Elizabeth Hester, former teacher of adult basic education, Sarasota, Florida, and Department of Education staff initiated the idea of writing a modified handbook which should provide valuable assistance to individuals needing to improve their reading skills. Through the cooperation of Florida State University Professors and Staff, the Driver's Education Handbook was designed so that an individual will advance at his own pace until he completes a module or unit. It is written, with the exception of a few technical words, at a fourth grade readability level. The handbook contains comprehension and vocabulary exercises.

Several agencies provided invaluable active cooperation and assistance in various stages of the writing. These included the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Bureau of Planning and Coordination and Communication/Media Service Center of the Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida. Acknowledgement is due to Major C. W. Keith, Director, Division of Driver Licenses, Mr. J. W. Millwie, Program Specialist, The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Henry Frederick, Assistant Professor, Florida A & M University, Barbara C. Palmer, Research Associate, The Florida State University, and Dr. Edwin G. Smith, Professor of Education, The Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

We trust that this handbook will be of interest and use to adult educators and individuals who participate in driver education. It was prepared to serve as an instructional aid for persons interested in specific topics relating to the Florida Right to Read Effort.

For additional copies, please direct your requests to: Eloise S. Berry, Adult Education, G. T. Bruce Building, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

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CHAPTER I

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words:

CHAPTER I: Words You May Need

1. Chauffeur: a person who drives for pay
2. Operator or Driver: a person who drives a vehicle
3. Motor Vehicle: anything driven on a road that moves with the help of a motor
4. Restricted or Practice Driver's License: a permit you must get to practice driving
5. Suspension: the taking away of a driver's license
6. Traffic Violation: when breaking a driving law
7. Minor: a person under 18 years old
8. Driver's Examination: a test(s) that must be passed to get a driver's license
9. Pedestrian: a person who is walking
10. The Department: a short title for the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
11. Daytime: 1/2 hour before the sun comes up to 1/2 hour before it goes down
12. Night Time: 1/2 hour before the sun goes down to 1/2 hour before it comes up

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13. Misdemeanor: a crime in which a person pays a small fine, has to go to jail for a short time, or has to do both
14. Conviction: a find by the court that you broke the law
15. Restrictions: limits placed on driving
16. Intersection: more than one street or road coming together
17. Expiration: the time when a license goes out of date
18. Duplicate license: a double or an exact copy of the first
19. Vision Test: an eye test
20. Vehicle Inspection: tests a motor vehicle must pass to show that the vehicle is safe to drive

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YOUR LICENSE

So you're getting ready to take your driver's test. You're a little worried; but you should't be. Think of it this way. Nearly everybody who studies this manual and really learns what's in it will pass the test. Do the following things. First read the whole manual. Then go back and read it step by step asking yourself questions as you read. As you will see, this book gives you the meanings of some of the special words used in it. Learn them! You'll need them.

DEFINITIONS

1. Motor Vehicle: A motor vehicle is a car, truck, or bus.
2. Motor Cycle: A motor cycle is a scooter, motorcycle or bike that has a motor.
3. Person: Everybody knows what a person is! But in this book a person may be a company as well as a man or a woman!
4. Pedestrian: Any person on foot or walking.
5. Driver or Operator: Any person who is driving a car, truck, or bus. That is, any person who is steering the driver's wheel of a car, truck, or bus.
6. Chauffeur: Any person who drives a car, truck, or bus that weigh more than 8,000 pounds or is wider than 80 inches. Any person who drives a motor vehicle which may carry other people as part of his job. For example, a bus driver is a chauffeur because he takes children to school. A person that drives a fire truck would also be a chauffeur. Can you think of other people who would need a chauffeur's license?

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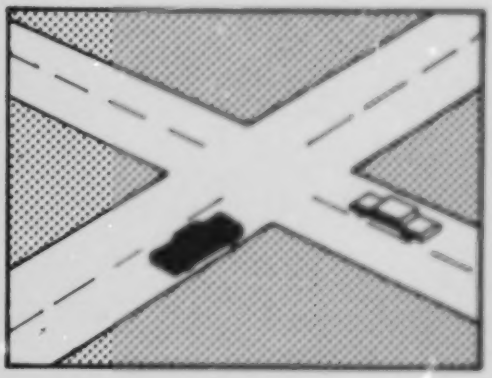
7. The Department: In this book "The Department" is the same as the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee, Florida.
8. Intersection: When more than one street or road come together, it is called an intersection.



9. Business District: The land along the road that has as much as 50 per cent stores, offices, schools, or other such buildings.
10. Residential District or A Place Where People Live: The land along the road that has buildings in which people live. To be a residential district, the buildings must cover at least 300 feet along the street.
11. Daytime: From 1/2 hour before the sun comes up to 1/2 hour before the sun goes down.
12. Night Time: From 1/2 hour after the sun goes down to 1/2 hour before the sun comes up.

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13. Right-Of-Way: The right to go first on a road or street.

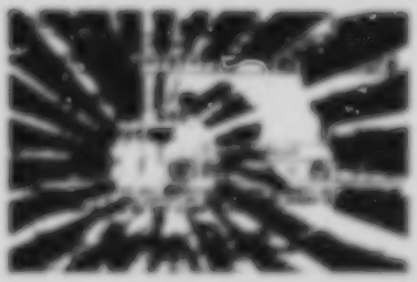
14. Felony: A crime in which a person may be sent to a state jail or a state prison for a long time.

15. Misdemeanor: A crime in which a person pays a fine, goes to jail for a short time, or has to do both.

16. Conviction: When a judge decides a person is guilty of a crime, a record of the crime is placed on a person's driver's license. It counts against the person. When the person gets too many convictions, it is not good. He may lose his driver's license!

YOUR LICENSE

WHO NEEDS ONE?



If you want to drive a car, truck, or bus in Florida, you need a driver's license. All new drivers must pass the tests. To drive in Florida you need a driver's license. A driver needs only one kind of driver's license. For example, a driver who has a chauffeur's license doesn't need any other kind of driver's license.

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WHO IS EXEMPT OR DOESN'T NEED A LICENSE TO DRIVE IN FLORIDA?

There are times when a person may drive in Florida without having a Florida driver's license:

1. A person who works for the United States government and drives a government vehicle doesn't need a Florida driver's license.
2. A person working for the United States government with a driver's license from another state may drive in Florida while he is working. He may work and drive in Florida for as long as 60 days. After 60 days, he will have to get a Florida driver's license.
3. A person who drives a tractor or other such machine on the road for a short time does not need a Florida driver's license: however,the driver must be at least 16 years old.
4. A person at least 16 years old who doesn't live in Florida and has a license from another state doesn't need a Florida driver's license. But, if the person gets a job in Florida, sends his children to school in the state, or makes Florida his home, he will have to get a Florida driver's license.
5. A person who goes to a college in Florida and who has a driver's license from another state doesn't need a Florida driver's license. But, if the person gets a job in Florida, sends his children to school in the state, or makes Florida his home, he will have to get a Florida driver's license.

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6. A person who works for the armed forces such as the army, navy, coast guard, air force, or state service and has a driver's license from another state doesn't need to get a Florida driver's license. He is not often here for a long time. But, if the person decides to make Florida his home, he will need a Florida driver's license. A person who got a license while he was in another country may drive in Florida. He may drive for 45 days before he will have to get a Florida driver's license.

7. Some people, such as farm workers, work in more than one state. They help farmers bring in their crops. Because such farm workers move from state to state, they are called migrant workers. Migrant workers with a license from another state may drive in Florida. They don't have to get a Florida driver's license. Migrant workers may put their children in Florida schools. They do not need a Florida driver's license.

WHO WILL BE UNABLE TO CANNOT HAVE A DRIVER'S LICENSE?

Some people cannot get a Florida driver's license.

1. A person who isn't at least 16 years old may not get a regular driver's license. However, at age 15 he may get a restricted or practice license.

2. A person who isn't at least 18 years old cannot get a chauffeur's license. A person who is at least 16 years old may get a restricted or practice chauffeur's license.

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What happens if you don't bring your license up to date when you are supposed to? You will get 12 more months to bring your license up to date. But, it will cost you more money. You will pay an extra $1.00. You can save money if you bring your license up to date on time!

LICENSE RENEWAL OR REPLACEMENT

Your license will have to be kept up to date. This happens each two years around the time of your birthday.

THE CENTRAL OR MAIN OFFICE FOR LICENSES

All licenses come from the Division of Driver Licenses in Tallahassee, Florida. They come in the mail. The Department should always have your right address. You can let the Department know that you have moved by mail. Mail your new address to:

YOUR NAME
YOUR ADDRESS
YOUR ZIP CODE

STAMP

DIVISION OF DRIVER LICENSES
Kirkman Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

The Department will send you a form to update your license. The form will come about a month before your birthday. You will have to fill it out. It will tell you if you have to update your license. It may ask you for more money. Fill in the form. Mail it to:

Division of Driver Licenses
Kirkman Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Don't send cash in the mail. When you send money, use a check or money order. Make the check out to the Division

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of Driver Licenses. Your new license will come through the mail.

The form that you get in the mail will tell you many things. It may tell you that you need a new license. To get a new license you have to take a test. You can take the test at any dirver's license office. You may want to go to the same place where you took your first test.

A practice license can't be brought up to date. If you run out of time on your practice license, you have to take the test again.

LICENSE TO BE CARRIED AND SHOWN ON DEMAND

Keep your license with you. Do not drive without your license. You may be asked for your license at any time. What if you are stopped without your license? You will not get a ticket. That is, you have 24 hours to prove to the court that you have a license. Keep your license with you; it may save you some trouble!

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR NAME

The Department needs to know when you move. Tell them soon. You have 10 days after moving to let them know. Write them and tell them. Use a post card. Put your name, birthday, new address and zip code on the card. Write your name the same way you did on your license. When you bring your license up to date, your address will be changed.

Sometimes people change their names. A woman changes her name when she gets married. If you change your name, you must tell the Department, the license officer, or patrol station near you. They will ask for proof that your name

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has changed. Bring proof that your name has changed. Your marriage license or a court form will do.

DUPLICATE OR REPLACING YOUR LICENSE

Do not lose your license. You can't drive without a license. If you lose it, you will have to get another one. It will cost money. You will have to pay an extra $2.50. You can get another license at the Patrol Station or the place where you got your first driver's license. Again, you will have to prove who you are.

The Department has a plan. Everyone has a time in which he can bring his license up to date. The times are given to people based on their birthday and their last name. Watch for your form in the mail. It will tell you when you are to bring your license up to date.

There are special rules for U.S. armed service people and their families. When they live and work outside of Florida, they don't have to take a test. But, they must bring their license up to date like everyone else. They will take the tests when they come back to Florida.

The Department doesn't have to bring your license up to date. A driver can't get a new license if:

1. The driver doesn't meet all of the rules.
2. The driver did not take care of a traffic ticket or a call to court.
3. The driver has had his license taken away for a short while or for good.

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TEST FEE OR COST

All people who get a driver's license must pay for it. It costs $3.00 to take the tests. If you don't pass all of the tests, you must pay another $3.00 to take the test again.

A driver who has had his license taken away must pay $15.00 to take the tests. If he fails the tests, he may take them again for free within 30 days.

ALL TEST FEES MUST BE PAID IN CASH!

This means you cannot pay by check or money order. Once you begin to take the tests, you cannot get your money back.

FIVE MAIN PARTS

The driver's test has five parts:

1. Road Sign Test--You will be asked to look at some road signs. Then you will be asked to tell what they mean. You must learn all of the road signs in this book.
2. Vision Test or Eye Test--You will be given an eye test. If you do not pass it, you may be asked to see an eye doctor. He will be able to tell you if you need glasses.
3. Road Rules Test--You will be asked questions about the Florida Traffic Laws. You will be given more than one choice. Then you will choose the one right answer.

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4. Vehicle Inspection or Check--All vehicles must be checked or inspected. They must be checked to see that they are safe for driving on the roads or highways in Florida.
5. Driving Test--You must come in a vehicle in which to take the test. A person with a regular license must come with you. The person who comes with you will drive you home if you don't pass the tests!

No tricks will be played on you. You will be treated fairly. You will not be asked to break a traffic rule. You will need to know how to give the proper signals for stopping and turning. You may choose to use either hand signals or mechanical signals. When taking the driving test, do not talk to the person giving the test. He may be busy taking notes about your driving skills.

On the driving test you will be asked to do the following:

1. TURN AROUND--Turn your car around in a small place.
2. CLUTCH--You must shift smoothly if your car has a manual or stick shift transmission.
3. APPROACH TO CROSSING--Before going into an intersection you must choose the proper lane and look out for other vehicles on the road.
4. RIGHT-OF-WAY--The right-or-way is the right to go first on a street. One kind of right-of-way is where people on foot have the right to cross the street before cars can start moving again. Another right-of-way is when fire trucks, police cars, or other helping

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vehicles need the road. When this happens, all other vehicles pull over to the side of the road and stop to let them pass.

5. PARALLEL PARKING--Parking spaces are marked along a street. You must park your car into a marked space. Your parked car may not touch any of the lines that mark your space. You must park close to the curb. In fact, you must park no more than 18 inches from the curb.
6. QUICK STOPS--You will be asked to make a quick safe stop. The person giving the test will ask you to go 20 miles per hour. He will tell you when he wants you to make the stop.
7. BACKING--You must be able to back your car straight and smoothly. You will be asked to back 50 feet. You will not be able to use a mirror while backing. Instead, you will look over the back of your seat.
8. STOP SIGNALS--When you come to a stop signal you will give the correct signal. Then drive into the proper lane and come to a complete stop. Stay stopped. When it is safe, you may move again.
9. TRAFFIC LIGHT--Get into the proper lane when you come to a traffic light. Check your speed so that you will be able to stop, should you need to stop. At street corners, stop behind the white line. This line marks the path where people cross on foot. When the light turns green, look to see that the road is clear before you go through the light. Always use signals for

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stopping. Look for "no turn" and "one way" signs.

10. SIGNALS AND TURNING--To turn make sure you are in the proper lane. Give your signal 100 feet before you turn. Slow down when making turns.

11. PASSING--To pass another car make sure the way is clear. To do this you must look ahead of you and behind you. Make sure that you can pass safely, except when another car is passing you pass on the left. If the car in front of you is turning left, then pass on the right. If the street has four or more lanes, pass on either side.

12. KEEPING IN LANE--Drive on the right hand side of the street. However, when the street is a one way street, you may drive on either side. Be a safe driver. Look all ways when you change lanes.

13. FOLLOWING--Keep your distance. Do not drive too closely to the car in front of you. Stay at least one car lengths behind the car in front of you for each 10 miles of speed. This means if you go 50 miles per hour, stay at least 5 car lengths behind.

14. TAKE AND TO DIP--Keep both hands on the wheel. Do not lean your arm on the window. Don't be a lazy driver. At the end of the test you will be told if you did anything wrong. If you do too many things wrong, you will not get a license. That means you will have to get more practice. You will have to come back and take the test again. You will need to study this book some more.

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7. A person can not get a driver's license if
   a. he is not 18 years old
   b. he fails to pass the test
   c. he does not see the eye doctor
   d. he takes medicine problem or pills

8. Why a person can not pass the test to get a driver's license be denied
   a. went a good price the appropriate game before
   b. go to an eye doctor so that he can get glasses
   c. thought about getting a driving license because he might not get any license
   d. get a license anyway, but he will not be able to drive in Utah or the highway

9. Why you are taking your driver's test
   a. would the examiner because he will say to stop you
   b. talk to the examiner so that he won't see your driving mistakes
   c. hope that test as your driving and he does the examiner tells you to do
   d. see how engines because other engine don not accident

10. An acquired driver's license can get for
   a. go into be you into
   b. see pass
   c. as drive from of money
   d. not pass

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REVOKED OR TAKEN AWAY:

The law takes your license back if you're found guilty of:

1. killing anyone while driving.
2. driving while drinking or taking drugs.
3. a felony in which a motor vehicle was used.
4. not stopping to give help in an accident.
5. lying to the Department.
6. having three sentences for unself driving within 12 months time. The Department will also look at the number of times you paid money or put up bail bond instead of going to court. (A bail bond is rent for money to get you out of jail. You give your word that you will go to court when you are supposed to.) If you don't show up, the court will keep the money and try to find you!
7. an immoral act that occurred through the use of a motor vehicle.

SUSPENSION OR TAKEN BACK:

I. The Department can call your license back if it has facts to show that:
   A. you've done something that would cause your license to be taken away. That is, you were found guilty.
   B. you've broken a traffic law that caused an accident in which more than $50 worth of damage happened.
   C. you aren't able to be a good driver.
   D. you've let your license be used for some reason that wasn't honest.
   E. you've done something in another state that would be reason to have your license taken away in Florida.

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F. you've been found guilty of breaking a law in another state. The law you broke is one that the court feels you shouldn't have a driving right in Florida.

G. you wouldn't take the drunk driving test.

II. There is a plan to tell if you can keep driving. The plan is called a Point System. Points go against you for breaking the law. You get points when you're found guilty of the following:

VIOLATION OR OFFENSE	POINTS
A. Unsafe or reckless driving	4
B. Leaving an accident in which more than $50 in damage happened	6
C. Speeding that caused an accident	6
D. Driving past a stopped school bus	4
E. Speeding--15 miles or less over the speed limit	3
F. Speeding--more than 15 miles over the speed limit	4
G. Poor brakes, lights, steering or other unsafe car parts	2
H. Other moving offenses (parking, on highways outside cities)	3
I. Moving offenses that cause accidents	4

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LENGTH OF TIME FOR HAVING YOUR LICENSE CALLED BACK

POINTS	LENGTH OF TIME YOU LOSE YOUR LICENSE
Getting a total of 12 points in 12 months	1 month
Getting a total of 18 points in 18 months	3 months
Getting a total of 24 points in 36 months	1 year

The date of your offense is used in adding up your points.

BREAKING THE LICENSE LAWS OR RULES

It isn't good to break license laws or license rules. You may have to pay money when you break a rule. This is called paying a fine. You might even have to go to jail! Or you might have to pay a fine and go to jail if you do the following:

1. Using a license that you should not have. Driving even though your license has been taken away.
2. Letting someone who doesn't have a license drive your car. Hiring someone as a chauffeur who doesn't have a chauffeur's license. Renting a motor vehicle to someone who isn't allowed to drive.
3. Not telling the truth on accident reports.
4. Leaving an accident. Not reporting an accident.
5. Driving while drunk or on drugs.

DRIVING WHILE DRUNK

You should not try to drive if you have been drinking. To drive when you are drunk is foolish! You might kill someone else. You might even kill yourself! This is also true about driving while taking drugs. Drinking alcohol or liquor may cause you to:

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1. Move more slowly.
2. Think you can do things that you really can't do.
3. Not be able to keep your mind on your driving. You won't be able to think as well.
4. Not be able to see well.

It doesn't matter what kind of alcohol you drink. It doesn't matter if you drink on a full or empty stomach. What matters is that when the alcohol gets in your blood your driving skills will become worse and worse. You may become a highway killer!

PENALTY OR PUNISHMENT FOR DRIVING WHILE DRUNK OR INTOXICATED

First Conviction or first time you are found guilty--

You have to pay a fine of at least $25. You may have to pay as much as $500. You could go to jail for up to 6 months. Or you might have to pay a fine and go to jail! Your driving right may be taken away for at least 3 months. It can be taken away for up to 1 year!

Second Conviction or second time you are found guilty (within 3 years)--

You will go to jail for at least 10 days. You could stay in jail up to 6 months. You also have to pay a fine of not more than $500. If you are found guilty for a second time within 5 years, your driving right will be taken away for at least 6 months. It can be taken away for as much as 2 years.

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Third Conviction or third time you are found guilty (within 5 years)--

You will go to jail for at least 10 days. You could go to jail for up to one year. You also have to pay a fine of not more than $500. Your driving right will be taken away for 1 to 5 years. That is, if you're found guilty for the third time within 10 years.

THE TESTS FOR DRUNK DRIVING

You agree to follow the rules to drive in Florida. You agree to take a breath test to see if you are drunk. This is done sometimes when a person is arrested. A breath test is given to see how much alcohol is in the blood. A person is drunk if he has 0.10 percent or more of alcohol in his blood. A person who won't take this test will have his license taken away for 3 months.

DON'T DRIVE IF YOU DON'T FEEL WELL. DON'T DRIVE IF YOU ARE TAKING DRUGS.

Some drugs can cause you to become a poor driver. You might even become a bad driver. You might cause an accident. Some drugs may make a sick person think he is well enough to drive. Most drugs cause you to think slower. Some drugs even hurt your vision. You might not make good decisions when you're driving. This happens even with some drugs that your doctor gives you. Remember, drugs can affect your driving! Be careful!

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ACCIDENTS

Hitting a car that's parked without anyone in it.

You should tell the person that owns the car. You should tell him your name and address. Leave your name and address so he can see it. You may want to leave a note with your name and address on the windshield.

Accident in which someone is hurt.

Sometimes accidents happen. People are often hurt. People may die in accidents. You should stop if you're in an accident. Try to give help. Then give your name, address, and the registration number of the motor vehicle you're driving.

Giving information or telling about accidents.

You should tell the police department, Florida Highway Patrol, or County Sheriff if you're the driver who has had an accident. Tell them as soon as you can. Reports are written for damages of any kind. Only one report needs to be written about the accident. Most likely, the officer will write the report. If he doesn't write it, you have to write it. The report has to be made within (5) days. It has to be sent to the Department.

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GOING TO COURT

You may have to go to court when you're in an accident. Most likely all the persons in the accident will go to court. This takes place in either a civil or criminal court.

An officer comes to the scene of the accident when he is called. He fills out a report about what happened. He may give both of the drivers tickets for breaking traffic rules or he may give just one of the drivers a ticket. Everyone that had anything to do with the accident may have to go to court. They have to tell the judge what happened. If you are in an accident, you will be told if you need to go to court and when and where to go.

If you think the other person caused the accident, you may sue him. That is, you may go to court to try and get back the amount of your damages. This court isn't the same as the traffic court or criminal court. A suit or case to get back the amount of damages is done in a civil court. You may be found guilty in the traffic or criminal court. This does not mean that you will also be found guilty in the civil court.

[redacted]

[redacted]

You must have insurance on your vehicle. You will have your driver's license if you don't have liability insurance. You will also have your license tags and your car registration. You need to get insurance right away if you don't already have it. You must have car insurance.

[redacted]

Drivers are apt up to help people. In large town if they are hurt in an accident. Drive help them if there can be hurt or damaged in an accident. The state can either down people drive drive. Drive help keep some of the cause drivers off the roads.

[redacted]

The law applies to all drivers and owners of motor vehicles. It applies to drivers and owners of motor vehicles that are in accidents. The damage of the accident has to be $100 or more for the law to apply. The law also applies when someone is hurt or dies in an accident. The law applies to drivers that have had their license taken away.

[redacted]

You may be the driver in an accident. A police officer should be called to the accident. He will ask you about your insurance. You should give him the name of your insurance company. You should also give him your policy number. You will find this on the card which your insurance company gives you. We must not keep this

[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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a. when you get 10 points in 12 months

b. when you are late in getting a safety inspection sticker

c. when you kill someone in an automobile accident

d. when you get a parking ticket

8. When you are in an accident, the first thing you should do is:

a. stop your car and give help if you can

b. drive to the nearest telephone and call someone

c. check to see if you have your insurance I. D. card and call your insurance agent

d. keep driving if you're in a hurry and you're sure no one is hurt

9. If a policeman stops you and thinks you might be drunk, he may ask you to take the following test:

a. the written part of the driver's test

b. the chemical breath test

c. the vision test

d. the parallel parking test

10. You may have to go to court if:

a. you're the driver that's had an accident

b. you eat a very large meal right before driving

c. a policeman gives you a verbal warning

d. if you see someone else get a parking ticket

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ANSWERS

1. b	6. c
2. a	7. c
3. d	8. a
4. a	9. b
5. b	10. a

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CHAPTER III

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER III: Words You May Need

1. Lane: a strip of roadway for a single line of traffic
2. Payment markings: a pattern of solid and broken lines painted on lanes which tells the driver the uses of the lanes
3. Edge line: is the solid white line painted on the outside right of a lane which shows the lane's border
4. Minimum speed: the slowest speed you may drive according to the speed limit
5. Maximum speed: the top speed you may drive according to the speed limit
6. Warning signs: are diamond shaped signs which tell you to slow your speed and why
7. Traffic signals: are electric lights placed at intersections which help to tell drivers when to stop, go or move with care
8. Regulatory or Information signs: retangular shaped signs which tell the driver what he must do
9. Crosswalk: placed at an intersection where people walk across the street

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10. Vision: sight; seeing power
11. Headlights: lights on the front of a vehicle which have two settings--high beam lights (bright lights) and low beam lights (low lights)
12. Turnabout: to turn all the way around and go back in the direction which you started
13. Parallel parking: parking in a straight line even with the curb of a road
14. Deceleration lane: a lane used to get off an expressway; a slow down lane
15. Acceleration lane: a lane used to get on an expressway; a speed up lane
16. Exit: a place to get off of a turnpike, expressway or parkway
17. Prohibited: not allowed by law
18. Road shoulder: the side part of the road which is not usually paved
19. Twilight hours: means the time between sunset and full night or between full night and sunrise
20. Directional signals: a hand signal or electric signal made to tell other drivers that you are turning left, right, or stopping

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YOUR DRIVING

Good driving must be learned. You can learn to be a good driver. But you will have to practice. A good driver keeps his eyes moving when he is behind the wheel. Train yourself so that you see all of the road. When you are driving, keep your eyes moving to see what is in front of you, in back of you, and beside of you. Lazy drivers just watch the road ahead. They cause accidents! Good drivers know the road rules. They also follow them. They keep their cars in good, safe running shape. They drive at safe speeds. They drive at a speed that fits the road and the weather. If the roads are wet or it is raining, they slow down. If the fog is thick, they drive slowly. Good drivers drive with skill. They watch out for people on the road who drive carelessly. They do not want to die defending their right of way!

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Thinking Hard

When you think hard about what you are doing, you are concentrating. A good driver thinks hard about his driving. He has no time to dream. He has no time to talk to people in the back seat, or to look at things along the side of the road. A good driver does not get behind the wheel when he is sick, drunk or mad. He knows that he might have a wreck. He knows he may wreck his car or hurt other drivers if he has an accident. Driving a car is a full-time job. A good driver knows what he is doing. He never wakes up from an accident and says, "I don't know what happened, I wasn't thinking about my driving," or "I took my hands off the wheel for just one minute," or "I didn't see the other car."

A smart driver is a good driver. You are a smart driver when you are a fair person on the road. A smart driver will let other people turn in front of him even if he knows they are wrong. A smart driver looks out for other drivers. In doing so he looks out for himself!

Most cars are big and have a lot of power. When you are behind the wheel, you have a lot of power. How do you use this power? Are you a bully behind the wheel? Do you drive like you own the road? No! Only a foolish driver drives like that. You want to be a good driver. A good driver is one you can trust. He likes to help others and is fair. A good driver shares the road. He wants to keep himself and others safe.

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NATURAL LAWS AND YOUR DRIVING

There are some things that make your car act in ways which you cannot help. You should know these things and how they act on your car.

Friction:

Friction is what gets your car moving when the wheels turn. It's even in the grip that your car tires have on the road. If the tires are smooth, they may spin,for they cannot get a good grip on the road. Keep your tires in good shape. This will help to keep your car from spinning out of control. Friction is also used in your brakes. If they are worn, they can still slip. If you notice that you have brakes that slip, get your car to a shop and get them fixed.

Gravity:

There is a force or pull on the earth called gravity. Gravity helps you to walk on the ground and not float in the air. Gravity makes a ball fall down and not up. When you drive up a hill, you have to give the car more gas. Gravity is pulling back on the car. If you are in a car going down the hill, your car goes faster. Gravity is pulling down on the car. Gravity is what keeps your car on the ground most of the time.

Centrifugal Force:

Gravity and friction help to hold your car on the road. There are times when friction and gravity cannot keep your car on the road. When you drive fast around curves in the roads, your car will want to leave the road. You will have a crash if you go

[redacted]

[redacted] a course has been. We hope [redacted] and Registrar may not be able to build [redacted] on this model. [redacted] when you drive on a road with curves.

Forms of Impact

Have you ever noticed [redacted] a bicycle? Have you ever [redacted] bicycle? Would having you ride easier? Yes, you are [redacted] you ride into a [redacted] you are going backward. You have been [redacted]

When you are driving a car, speed is forces. The faster you drive the more force you have. If you have a second your speed will [redacted] you will hit another car. Same as in [redacted] If you were driving 30 MI miles per hour and hit another car, the force would be the same as falling from the fourth floor of a house. That's a hard hit. You bumper you hit, the more it hurts. It is best to drive at a safe speed. Don't let force [redacted] you.

Stop Lights

A good driver keeps an eye on his speed when he is driving. He knows how fast he can go by [redacted] on the cars [redacted] he is driving on. He also uses speed signs that he must follow.

Below is a chart that tells how fast you may go on [redacted] The speeds are right because a special speed sign has been put up. If a speed sign is put up, follow that speed on the sign and not the speeds on this chart.

[illegible]

Type of Vehicle	Business or Recreational		Other Purposes		Registered and Licensed Prior to [illegible]	
	Key	Knight	Key	Knight	Key	Knight
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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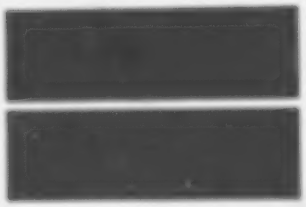
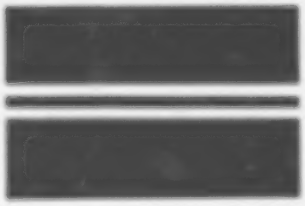
PAVEMENT MARKINGS

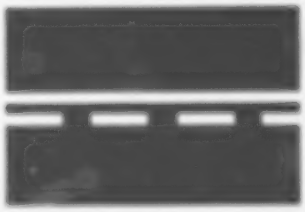
A broken line is used to divide traffic lanes. A person may pass if there is room and the other lane is clear of coming cars.



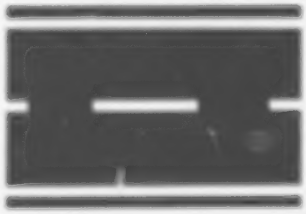
A single solid line is used to divide two lanes of traffic. One going one way and one going the other. When the single solid line is yellow it means do not pass.



A double solid line is used to divide two different lanes of traffic. When the double solid line is on the road, it means you may not pass. The cars cannot cross on either side of the line. A person may cross the double solid line if he is coming or leaving a driveway on the other side of a roadway.



A solid and a broken line is used to limit passing. When a person has a broken line on his side of the center line, he may pass. If he has a solid line on his side of the center line, he may not pass.



An edge line is a solid line along the outside of each side of the highway. A person knows how much of the road he can drive on by looking at the center line and the edgeline.

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OVERTAKING AND PASSING

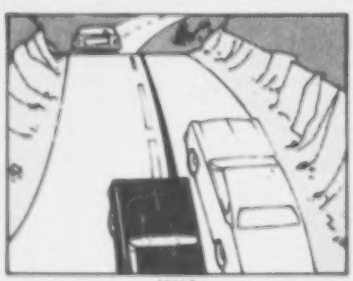
When a person comes close to the car ahead of him and is ready to pass it, he must pass on the left side. (In a few places the highway is made so that you can pass on the right.) A good driver looks all ways before he passes. He makes sure the way is clear and that the driver behind him is not passing at the same time. He checks to see if he has time and room to pass and get back on his side of the road. The passing driver must get back to the right-hand-side of the road safely.

NO PASSING ZONES

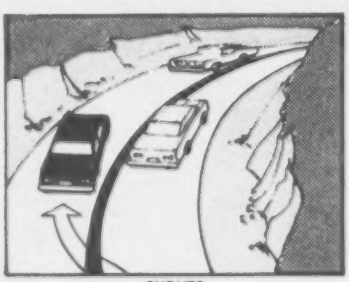
No passing is allowed where you see a "DO NOT PASS" sign. No passing is allowed where a solid line is on your side of a center line.

DO NOT PASS AND OVERTAKE OTHERS AT THESE PLACES

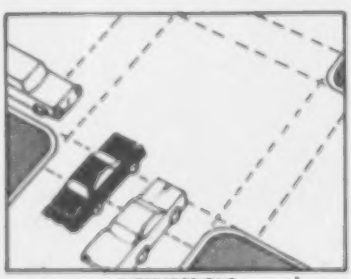
Study the pictures below.



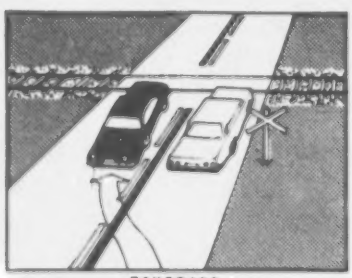
HILLS



CURVES



INTERSECTIONS



RAILROADS

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It is not safe to pass on hills and curves if you cannot see far ahead. A car might be coming from the other way that you cannot see. It is against the law to pass within 100 feet from a bridge, overpass, underpass or tunnel.

SAFETY TIPS ON PASSING

A driver should not pull up too close behind the car that he wants to pass. For one thing, it will not let him see as far as he needs to see ahead of him. The driver should follow at a safe distance until he can see far enough out in front of him to pass safely. It is good to check and see that no driver is passing you when you are getting ready to pass. It is best to look with care. At times there is a "blind spot" which will not let you see very well. It is a good idea to beep your horn to let the other driver ahead of you know that you are getting ready to pass him. Then you will not surprise him. When passing, wait until you can see the driver you have passed in your rear view mirror. Then you will know that it is safe to come back into your lane. Remember, before changing lanes look with care in back of you. Someone may be trying to pass you!

When another driver is passing you, make it safe and easy for him. Slow your speed a little. If you are on a two lane highway, move over to the right as far as you can.

Going back and forth from one lane to another is foolish. It is stupid to try and move faster than all the other cars are moving. Don't try. You may cause a wreck.

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TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals are put at intersections to keep cars moving safely. Drivers and people walking must obey the traffic signals. When a policeman is telling drivers which way to go and there is a traffic signal doing the same thing, do what the policeman says to do.

A red light means you must stop! You must stop before you drive through an intersection or over a cross walk. You may not start moving your car again until the light turns green.

After you come to a full stop, you may make a right turn if the way is clear. And, if a sign does not say that you cannot turn right on red!

An amber or yellow light is a warning. It is a warning that the red light is about to come on. It means "stop" if you can do it safely. If you cannot do it safely, drive with care across the intersection.

A green light means that you may go ahead through an intersection. You may make a right-hand turn or a left-hand turn as long as a sign does not say you can't turn. A good driver looks to see that the intersection is clear of other cars and people; only then does he drive through the intersection.

A green arrow means you may move with care in the way that the arrow is showing. Moving with care means that you must let the cars and people walking in the intersection clear it first. Then you can move your car.

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A flashing red light means you must come to a full stop. After stopping, the driver can move through the intersection when he can do so safely.

A flashing yellow or caution light means that the driver must slow down to a safe speed and then go through the intersection with care.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

Learn These Signs By Their Shape

Stop Signs have eight sides. A stop sign means that you must bring your car to a full stop. Slowing down is not enough. After stopping you should use care in going onto the main road.

Yield Right-of-way signs have three sides. They are shaped like a triangle. When you come to these signs you must come to a full stop. If the way is clear you may go through the intersection with care. (YIELD signs are placed where smaller roads lead into big highways. A new red and white YIELD sign will in time take the place of the black on yellow YIELD sign used now.)

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Railroad Warning Signs are shaped like an"X". It is called a crossbuck. It is placed at all railroad grade crossings on the place where the tracks are put. Slow down, look, and listen before crossing--two tracks or more can mean one train is hiding another from your sight.

Slow Moving Vehicle Signs Slow moving vehicles (less than 25 miles per hour), vehicles carrying things and trucks pulling animals, must show a red triangle sign on their rear. A triangle has three sides.

Do Not Enter Signs will be placed at freeway getting off places and one-way streets to keep cars from going the wrong way.

WARNING SIGNS

A diamond shaped yellow sign with black letters means that there is danger ahead. When a driver sees this sign, he should slow down. Some of these signs have the words on them, and some do not.

1. Slow. If you are driving at the speed the sign says to go, slow down and be ready to stop if you must.

2. Slippery When Wet. Drive at the speed the sign says to go when the road is dry. If it is not dry, drive slower than the highway speed. Do

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not go too fast or put the brakes on too fast. When you make a turn, make it with care. Many turns must be made slowly.

3. Narrow bridge. The sign tells you that the bridge is wide enough for you, but with very little left over space.

4. Dip. There is a low place in the road. Go slowly and be ready to stop if the dip is filled with water.

5. Pavement Ends. Slow down until you know it is safe to go at the speed of the speed sign. Often a paved road ends and a gravel road begins.

6. Keep To Right. Some roads change and become divided highways, blind curves, single lanes. Stay on the far right side of the by many.

7. Loose Gravel. The top of the road may be covered with loose gravel. Go slow to keep control of your car. Do not put on the brakes all of a sudden or make sharp turns.

8. Soft Shoulders. Use care when you have to get off the paved part of the highway. The dirt on the side may be soft and can be unsafe to drive on.

9. One-Way Bridge. Wide enough for one car at a time. You may cross from either way after making sure that no one is on the bridge and cars are not coming from the other way.

[illegible]

15. Road Closed. As you pass a road block, work that allows ways on a detour.

16. Safe Crossing. Wait right on the crossings that the road sign! Don't go under on of your back to highest rides the bangle as the sign!

17. Left Turns. A dangerous course to the left. Slow your speed and keep well to the right.

18. Right Turn. A sharp right turn to the right. Slow your speed, keep to the right and do not pass other cars.

19. Double Turns. Turns to the right and then to the left. Slow your speed, keep to the right, and do not pass other cars.

20. Passing Road. There is more than one course on travel of you. Notice property and note cars.

21. Road Crossing. Slow your speed and look for traffic coming into or crossing the highway. Those signs are seen most often where roads or railroads are being built.

22. School. You are near a school. Slow your speed and notice note cars. Look for children crossing behind and between parked cars.

23. Hospital. You are near a hospital. Notice silently and quietly. Look for emergency vehicles.

24. Church. You are near a church. Slow your speed, look for people coming from between parked cars. Notice by quietly when church is going on.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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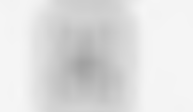

NEXT EXIT
00 MILES

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Drivers must yield the right-of-way to police cars, fire engines, or other emergency vehicles. These vehicles sound a siren or other loud sound that you can hear. When you hear the sound, you must pull over to the edge of the roadway. You must stop until the emergency vehicle has gone by. But don't block an intersection!

THE DRIVER MUST LOOK OUT FOR PEOPLE WALKING

Basic Rule. A driver should always look out for the person on foot. He should drive with care when there are people or children walking alongside of the road.

Crosswalks. When there are no traffic signals, the driver must slow down or stop for people crossing the street. He must stop at marked crosswalks and unmarked crosswalks at intersections.

Turns. When making a left or right turn at any intersection, the driver must yield the right-of-way to all people walking.

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Stop Signs. When a driver comes to a full stop at a stop sign, he must yield the right-of way to people walking across the street before going on his way.

Traffic Signals. When the light turns green, the driver must yield to people who are still in the crosswalk.

Entering. When coming into a street or highway from an alley or driveway, the driver must stop before crossing the sidewalk. He must yield the right-of-way to all people walking on the sidewalk.

Blind Persons. When a blind person is being guided across a crosswalk by a dog or carrying a white cane, the driver must come to a full stop. He must let the person cross the intersection.

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NIGHT DRIVING

A driver can't see as far at night as he can in the daytime so he should slow his speed at night. The light from cars' headlights causes a driver not to see as well at night. For these reasons night driving should be at a slower speed than day driving.

A driver's car headlights must be turned on during the hours of sunset and sunlight. These are called the twilight hours. Twilight is the time between sunset and full night. It is also the time between full night and sunrise. Low beam or dim headlights should be turned on both at night and during the twilight hours. High beam lights or bright lights must be dimmed when another car is within 500 feet in front of you. The high beam lights should be put on low beams when you come within 300 feet of the car in front of you.

Don't overdrive with your headlights! That is, drive so that you can stop within the part of the road that you can see in front of you.

A good driver uses his high beam lights when he is driving in the open country. He does not use them when other cars are near. The good driver slows down at night even when he uses his high beam lights to help him see.

A good driver uses his low beam lights when he comes close to other cars. He does this so that he does not blind the other drivers with bright lights. Low beam lights are used where there are street lights, fog and cars moving just ahead.

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FOG, SMOKE, OR RAIN

A good driver must use his low beam lights in the daytime when he cannot see ahead 1,000 feet or less in front of him. It is against the law to use parking lights or other lights in place of low beam lights.

Good safe drivers know that it is best not to drive in heavy rain and fog. If they must drive in rain or fog, they drive slowly. When a good driver sees the tail lights of the car in front of him, he slows down. He knows that the cars in front of him may be creeping along or even stopped. If the weather gets too bad, a good safe driver pulls off the road and stops. He knows it is better to be late than dead!

RUNNING OFF THE ROAD

Running off the road with a vehicle is dangerous! If a driver keeps his mind on what he is doing, it is not likely that he will run off the road. But if something makes him run off the road, he does not get too upset. He does not hit his brakes quickly or hard, rather he gets a good hold on the steering wheel and takes his foot off the gas pedal. Then he uses his brakes with care. The good driver does not try to get back on the road until he slows his speed and checks to see that the road is clear.

TIRE BLOW-OUT

A tire blow-out at a fast speed is dangerous! If a driver has a blow-out, he should come to a slow stop. He should not hit his brakes hard.

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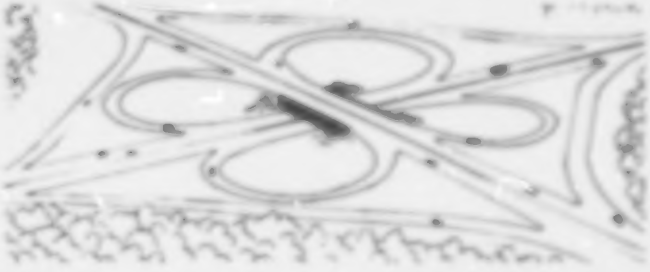
SKIDDING

A vehicle skids or slides when its tires lose their hold. When this happens, the car power to the wheels and the use of the brakes are both lost. There is little a driver can do if his car goes into a skid. But he can avoid skids. He can look ahead and slow down when he sees a spot in the road which might cause him to skid.

EXPRESSWAYS (Interstate, Parkway)

"Super highways" are fast with many lanes. They are roads which are made so that you can drive for many miles without stopping. If a driver knows how to use them, he has a better chance of getting where he is going quickly and safely.

The best thing about these highways is that vehicles can cross over or under and come and go on either highway without stopping other vehicles.



EXPRESSWAY DRIVING

There are very few hills or curves on expressways which might give a driver trouble in seeing the road ahead of him. There are no stop signs, traffic lights,or railroad crossings. However, there are highway signs along the expressway to help him get information. There is no time for daydreaming when you drive on an expressway.

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When a person is driving on an expressway, he must keep to the right. When two vehicles are moving at the same speed, one of the two vehicles should change speed and/or lanes so that they are not side by side in two lanes. When two cars are going the same way, one lane along side of another, they keep other cars from passing.

It takes a good driver to get on and off an expressway. It is not easy to move into the way of fast moving traffic. Most expressways have special lanes for getting on and coming off. These lanes are called acceleration lanes or coming on lanes and deceleration lanes or getting off lanes. Signs on the expressway tell you when to speed up or slow down. Follow them!

Signs which tell a driver that he can come off an expressway are called exit signs. Exit signs are placed on the expressway far enough ahead of exits so that the driver will have times to pull over into the exit lane. When a good driver turns into an exit lane, he slows his speed. If a good driver passes the exit lane he wants, he does not turn around on the expressway. He drives on until he comes to the next exit. It's safer that way and less expensive (tickets!).

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A driver must not cross or park on the middle strip that divides the expressway lanes. These are called the median strips. People may not walk or ride bicycles or motorcycles or scooters on an expressway.

People are not allowed to walk or hitch a ride on an expressway. They may not use a vehicle drawn by an animal on an expressway. It is against the law for a driver to stop on the paved part, the shoulder, or joining ramp of an expressway. That is, unless it is an emergency or your car breaks down. If a driver's vehicle breaks down on the expressway, he must move it off within six hours.

PARKING

All accidents don't happen while vehicles are being driven! A vehicle that is poorly parked may cause an accident. People have even been killed because of poorly parked cars. Property or goods have also been damaged because of poorly parked cars. Don't let that happen to you! Never leave your vehicle until you have done all of the following:

1. set the parking brake;
2. stopped the motor;
3. put the gear in low, reverse, or park position; and
4. taken out the key.

[illegible]

STEPS TO PARALLEL PARKING

You should use the following steps you practice park:

1. Drop even with the car ahead. Your car should be about 2 feet away from the other car.
2. Turn your car wheels sharply to the right. Then back slowly toward the parked car.
3. As your front door passes the back bumper of the car ahead, quickly straighten your wheels. Then keep backing straight.
4. When you are sure that you can clear the car in front of you, turn your wheels sharply to the left. Then back your car slowly to the car behind you.
5. Finally, turn your wheels sharply to the right and pull your car toward the center of the parking space.

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_____ When clear of the car ahead of you. Turn your wheels sharply to the left, then back slowly toward the car behind you.

_____ Turn your wheels sharply to the right. Then back slowly toward the car behind you.

7. How does a driver get help when his vehicle breaks down on an expressway?

   a. walks to the nearest rest stop and call for help

   b. raises his hood and shows a white cloth

   c. flags down a car

   d. puts out two white flags, one in the front and one in the back of his vehicle

8. Where is it safest to park your vehicle?

   a. in front of a private driveway

   b. on the edge of a sidewalk

   c. in places marked for parking

   d. on a railroad track

9. When you run off the payment at a high speed you should

   a. hang on tightly to the steering wheel and make a sharp left turn back onto the payment

   b. slow your speed and come back onto the pavement slowly

   c. give your car lots of gas and make a sharp turn back onto the pavement

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d. hang on the steering wheel and hit your brakes hard and firm

10. When is it alright to pass another vehicle?

a. on a hill if no traffic can be seen

b. on a railroad track if no train is coming

c. on an open four lane highway if it is safe

d. at an intersection of all people and cars are clear of it

ANSWERS

1. d	6. 3,5,1,4,2
2. b	7. b
3. c	8. c
4. c	9. b
5. c	10. c

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CHAPTER IV

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER IV: Words You May Need

1. Inspection: tests your car must pass to get a safety sticker in Florida
2. Registered: a list of names and cars on record in Florida
3. Equipment: in this book, things that may or may not be put on vehicles
4. Brake: something used to slow down or stop a vehicle
5. Reaction distance: the distance you drive from the time you see a need to put your brake on until you put your foot on the brake pedal
6. Safety glass: a special type of glass that doesn't shatter; safety glass is required on all vehicles that are sold in Florida
7. Directional signals: electrical turn signals
8. Muffler: a device for silencing noises
9. Tread: the grooved part of a tire
10. Commerce: business
11. Intrastate: within the state
12. Lien: bills for money owed; mortgage
13. Non-resident: someone living in another state

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14. Migrant: a person who often moves from one place to another in order to find farm work
15. Crash helmet: a protective covering for the head; all motorcycle drivers or riders must wear crash helmets in Florida
16. Dealer: a person that sells something
17. Curb: the cement edge of a street
18. Crosswalks: a marked path where people cross a street or road
19. Decelerated: to slow down
20. Siren: a device that makes a loud noise used by emergency vehicles

[illegible]

YOUR VEHICLE

You may be a good driver. But you won't be safe while driving unless your vehicle is in good shape. This means that your car has to pass some tests. The law tells you what safety things you must have on your car. But a good driver wants his car to do more than just get by. He wants his car to be in top condition! He may want to have more than just what he has to have.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION OR TESTS

All motor vehicles registered or on record in Florida have to pass tests. These tests are done to make sure your car is safe for you to drive. You must have your car tested once a year. The following things on your car will be tested:

1. brakes
2. lights
3. horn
4. steering mechanism or steering wheel
5. windshield wipers

[illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

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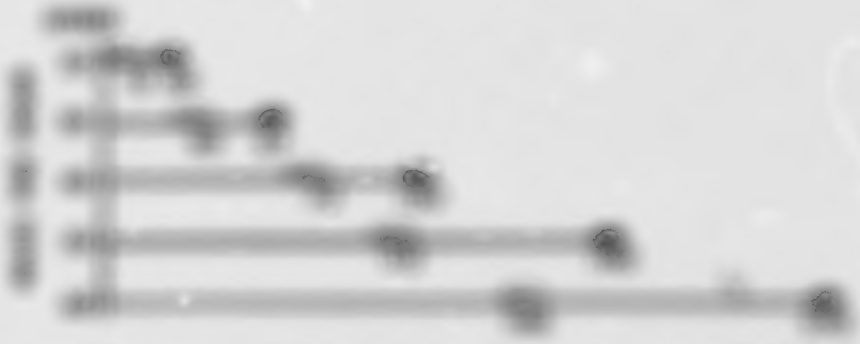

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RULES ABOUT MOBILE HOMES

Any mobile home that is sold in Florida must have a certification seal. This certification seal is gotten through the Division of Motor Vehicles. This seal shows that the mobile home at least meets the Construction Standards Code. This code is based on laws. Get in touch with the Tax Collector in your county to find out about license plates and title certificates. He is the person who is in charge of such things.

To find out more about rules for mobile homes, write to the Division of Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee, Florida.

MOTORCYCLES

All motorcycles are motor vehicles. This includes even the small minibikes and scooters. All motorcycles must have tags if they are ridden on streets. The driver must have a driver's license. A license won't be given to anyone that isn't at least 15 years old. If the driver is 15 years old, he must have a restricted or practice license. He can drive only in daylight hours. His motorcycle can be no more than five horsepower. These rules don't apply to anyone that is 16 years old. That is, these rules don't apply even if the 16 year old driver still uses a restricted or practice license.

A motorcycle driver must follow the traffic rules. He must also follow the rules about signs and signals. The headlight of a motorcycle must be turned on whenever it is driven. This means that the headlight of any motorcycle in

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use needs to be on day or night!

No more than two motorcycles may ride side by side on a single lane of any highway. A motorcycle driver may not drive between lanes on the highways. The driver may not carry packages that will keep him from having both hands on the handlebars. If he carries another person, his cycle must have footrests for that person. No person can ride on any motorcycle unless there is a safe seat for him.

SAFETY HELMETS AND GLASSES ARE NEEDED

All drivers or riders of motorcycles must wear crash helmets. These helmets must be worn in case of an accident. In order to protect the eyes, the drivers or riders must also wear a safety mask, safety goggles, or safety glasses.

THINGS YOU MUST HAVE ON YOUR MOTORCYCLE

You must have the following things on your motorcycle no matter how small it may be:

1. Brakes--You must have at least one that can stop your motorcycle within 25 feet when you are going 20 miles per hour.
2. Headlight--The light must be bright enough so the driver could see an object at not less than 300 feet when driving at a speed of 35 miles per hour or more.
3. Tail Light--It must be red. Another driver should be able to see it 500 feet away.
4. Stop Light--It must be red. Another driver should be able to see it 300 feet away in the daylight. Putting on the brakes should cause the stop light to come on.

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5. Muffler--It must be in good working order. It should not be too noisy.
6. Horn--It must be loud enough so that it can be heard 200 feet away.
7. Rear view mirror--It is needed just as with any other vehicle.

SAFETY RULES FOR BICYCLE RIDERS

A bicycle rider should have all the rights given the car driver. He must also obey the same traffic rules and sign rules as the car driver. All of them!

KNOW AND FOLLOW THESE BICYCLE RULES OR LAWS:

1. Keep both hands on the handlebars as much of the time as you can.
2. Give hand signals.
3. Use a bicycle path instead of the road if you have a choice.
4. Come to a complete stop at all stop signs. Look both ways.
5. Go ahead only when the way is clear.
6. Never carry other riders.
7. Sit on the bicycle seat only.
8. Ride on the right hand side of the street. Try to stay close to the curb.
9. Never ride more than two side by side on a single lane. It's safer to ride single file.
10. Never hitch rides. Don't ride closely behind a car or truck.

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11. Give the right-of-way to people who are walking on the sidewalk or leaving an alley.

SAFE RIDING HABITS

In order to ride safely you must do more than just know the rules. You must follow the rules! The careful bike rider should follow these practices:

1. Keep your bike under control at all times.
2. Don't weave in and out of traffic.
3. Try not to ride at night. If you do ride at night, have a bright headlight at the front and a red reflector at the rear of your bike.
4. Make sure that your brakes are working well.
5. Have a bell or horn on your bike--but not a siren or whistle.
6. Walk your bike across busy street intersections.
7. Don't ride your bike on the sidewalk.
8. If you want to carry packages, get a rack or carrier for such.

Note to parents: You play a big role in helping your children learn and follow bicycle rules. Your child's life may depend upon how well you teach him to know and obey bicycle safety laws.

SAFETY RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS OR PEOPLE WALKING

1. Look carefully before stepping off any curb. Not following this rule causes many accidents every year.

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2. Cross only at places that have been set up for crossing. These are called crosswalks or intersections.
3. Cross with the green light. That is, you can cross the same way that the cars are going through a green light. If you crossed the other way or against the green light, you might get run over by the cars as they go through the green light. Cross with the "Walk" signal if there is one at the intersection. Make sure that you have enough time to get to the other side before you leave the curb. A car driver might not see you in time! Be careful!
4. If you have to walk along a highway, walk on the left hand side so you are facing the traffic. Walk on the shoulder or outer part of the left hand side of the road. Drivers can see you better if you wear light colored clothes. A flashlight can also be used to let drivers know you're walking along the road.

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SAMPLE OR PRACTICE QUESTIONS

All tests on road rules ask questions. Each question has four answers to choose from.

You should read each question carefully. When you are sure of what it asks,you should read the four answers. You should choose the best answer and put a check by it. Below is a sample or practice question. A check has been put next to the right answer.

Why do people get tested before they can get a driver's license?

1. ( ) To get money for the state
2. ( ) To count how many people have driver's licenses
3. ( ) To get accident records and information for insurance companies
4. (✓) To see if they know the road rules

Below are some more questions. The four possible answers for each are not given. But the questions are like the ones you will find on the test you will take to get your driver's license. If you know the answers to these questions, you will do well on the test.

1. <u>When</u> do you need a driver's license?
2. <u>When</u> can you use a restricted or practice license?
3. <u>Why</u> can your driver's license be taken away? How long can it be kept from you?
4. <u>Who</u> is responsible for drivers under 18 years old?
5. <u>Why</u> must drivers have licenses?

6. What does a driver's license not tell?
7. What should you do if you lose your driver's license?
8. When do you have to make a report if you're in an accident?
9. What do you do first when you're in an accident and a person in the other car is hurt?
10. Why must a report be made when there is an accident?
11. What must you do if you hit a vehicle with no one in it?
12. What must you do about your license if you change your address?
13. What does speed limit mean?
14. When can you leave the right side of the road and drive on the left side?
15. What must you do when you're being passed by another vehicle?
16. When may you pass on the right?
17. When may you not pass at all?
18. How can you tell the traffic signs without reading them?
19. What does a solid line on your side of the center line mean?
20. How slowly may you drive?
21. What is the rule about turning around on the top of a hill or on the crest of a curve?
22. Which vehicle has the right-of-way when two vehicles enter an open intersection from different highways at the same time?

[redacted]

(5) What is the right-of-way law when you're turning left at an intersection?

(6) Are you held at an express green?

(7) What must you do before going on a through highway?

(8) What must a driver do when he stops at gates on highways?

(9) What should a driver do when he sees an open emergency service vehicle coming toward him?

(10) How should you signal your car when you practice park near to the curb as a test?

(11) What do you have to do when you meet a school bus which is making its pickup procedure?

(12) Driving two away from each you be able to stop your car when you are moving at 30 miles per hour?

(13) How far ahead of your car must your headlights show persons or other vehicles at the road?

(14) What lights must you have on your car?

(15) What except car you are allowed to have on your car?

(16) How far away from an intersection must you signal for a turn?

(17) What do you have to turn at your lights?

(18) What should you do when a traffic signal is flashing amber? What should you do when a traffic signal is flashing red?

(19) What does a green arrow with a red light mean? If a traffic light turns you to "GO" and a pedestrian turns you to "WALK," what must you obey?

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19. Semitrailer: a trucking rig; a freight trailer that has been joined to a truck tractor

20. Authorized: to give someone legal rights to do something; a vehicle must be <u>authorized</u> in writing to carry an overload or pull an oversized vehicle.

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CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE

If you want a chauffeur's license, you will need to study all of this book. But this chapter is written just for people who want a chauffeur's license. Only those need to study it.

WHO NEEDS ONE?

1. If you want to drive a truck tractor that weights over 8,000 pounds or is wider than 80 inches, you will need a chauffeur's license.
2. You will need a chauffeur's license if driving is your job.
3. If you want to drive a school bus, you will need a chauffer's license.

WHO DOESN'T NEED ONE?

1. The person that owns or rents a truck and moves his own things does not need a chauffeur's license.
2. A person that drives a motor vehicle in times of trouble doesn't need a chauffeur's license. But he will have to prove that there was an emergency. And, that there was no one else to drive who had a chauffeur's license.
3. A person driving any vehicle which has been made an emergency vehicle does not need a chauffeur's license.

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SPEED LIMITS

Look at the chart below. It shows the speed that trucks, buses, and other heavy vehicles may go.

TYPE OF HIGHWAY

	Business or Residential		Other Highways		Interstate and Divided Highways with a 20 ft. median	
TYPE OF VEHICLE	DAY	NIGHT	DAY	NIGHT	DAY	NIGHT
Vehicles less than 8,000 lbs. (and buses designed for carrying passengers except school buses)	30	30	65	60	70	65
Vehicles more than 8,000 lbs. or any combination of vehicles except house trailers	30	30	60	55	65	60
Vehicles towing house trailers	30	30	55	50	60	55

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

It is against the law for a truck or a motor vehicle that pulls another vehicle outside of the city limits to drive too closely to another truck doing the same things. That is, they can't drive any closer than 300 feet. The only time this rule doesn't have to be followed is when passing.

BRAKES

Motor vehicles and vehicles which are pulling other vehicles must have good brakes. It doesn't matter how much weight the vehicle is carrying. It must be able to stop

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short of twenty-five feet from a speed of 20 miles per hour.

The Department says that every trailer or semitrailer which weighs as much as 3,000 pounds must have good brakes. The brakes must be made so that the driver can stop the vehicle. The brakes must be made so that if the trailer breaks loose, the trailer will stop itself.

EXTRA DRIVING AIDS YOU MUST HAVE

There are extra aids that buses, trucks, truck trailers and trailers must have.

1. Every vehicle must have two reflectors: one on each side. It doesn't matter how big the vehicle is.
2. Each vehicle must have two clearance lamps: one on each side of the front. It must have two clearance lamps: one on each side of the back. There must be four marker lamps: two on each side of the vehicle. That is, one near the front and one near the back of each side. Each vehicle must also have two reflectors: one at or near the front and one at or near the back.
3. On each truck tractor there must be two clearance lamps. That is, one on each side at the front. The truck tractor must also have one stop light on the rear.
4. All trailers or semitrailers that weigh more than 3,000 pounds must have the following aids:
   a. two front clearance lamps, one on each side
   b. two side marker lamps on each side; that is, one at or near the front and one at or near the back on each side

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COLOR OF CLEARANCE LAMPS, SIDE MARKER LAMPS, AND REFLECTORS

1. Front clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors on the front or sides near the front must be an amber color.
2. Rear clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors on the back or sides near the back must be a red color.
3. Lighting devices and reflectors on the back must be red in color except for the following:
   a. The stop lights or directional signal lights can be red, amber, or yellow.
   b. The license plate light must be white.
   c. The back up lights can be white or amber.

PUTTING ON REFLECTORS, CLEARANCE LAMPS, AND MARKER LAMPS

1. Reflectors must be put on at a height of not less than 24 inches and not more than 60 inches above the ground. However, if the highest part of the vehicle is less than 24 inches the reflector goes on the top of the vehicle. The back reflectors on a pole trailer can be put on each side of the load. Any required red reflector on the back of a vehicle can be part of the tail lamp.
2. Clearance lamps are to be put on a fixed part of the vehicle. They are to show the vehicle's highest and widest points.

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c. two back clearance lamps, one at each side

d. two back reflectors, one at each side

e. two reflectors on each side: that is, one at or near the front and one at or near the back on each side

f. one stop light on the back

3. All pole trailers that weigh more than 3,000 pounds must have the following side:

a. one side marker lamp and one clearance lamp on each side which may be put together: this lamp or lamps must show to the front, side, and back

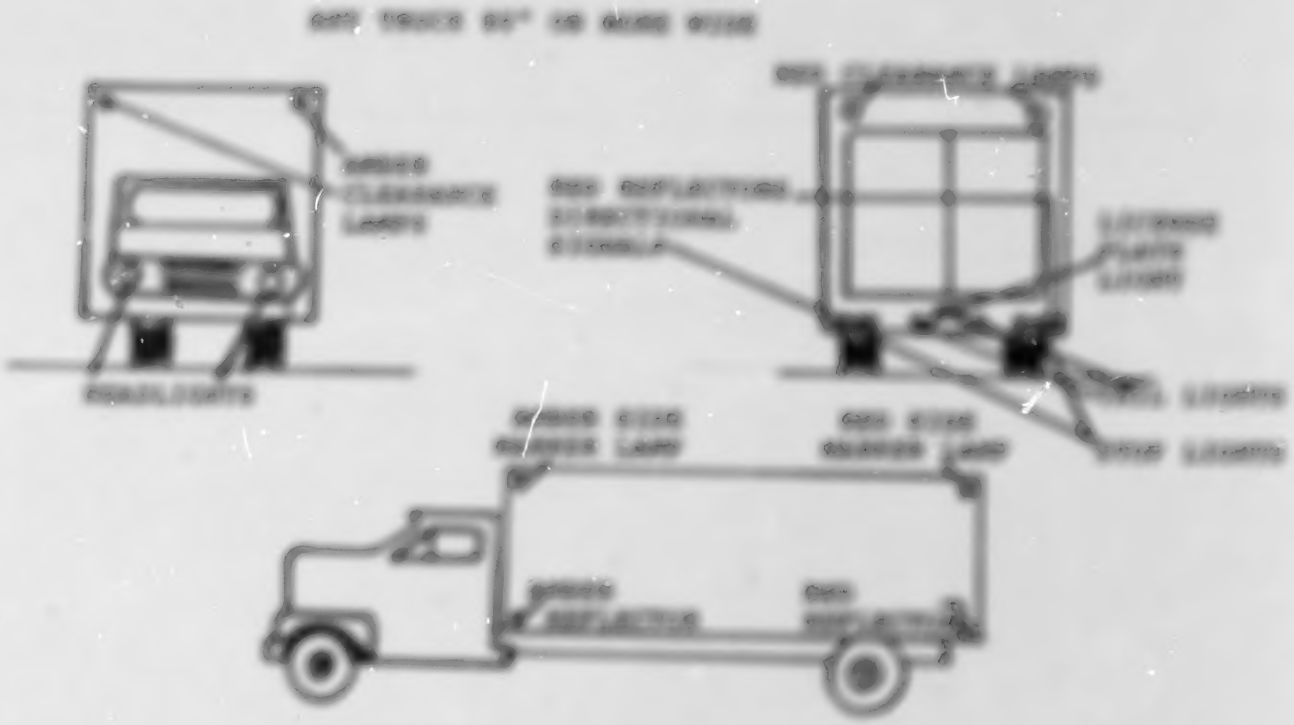
b. on the back of the pole trailer or load there must be two reflectors: that is, one at each side

4. All trailers, semitrailer, and pole trailers that weigh 3,000 pounds or less must have two reflectors on the back: that is, one on each side

Should the stop light on the towing vehicle be hidden so it can't be seen for any reason, then the trailer must also have a stop light.

ANY TRUCK OR SMALL TRAILER

UNDER 80" WIDE



[illegible]

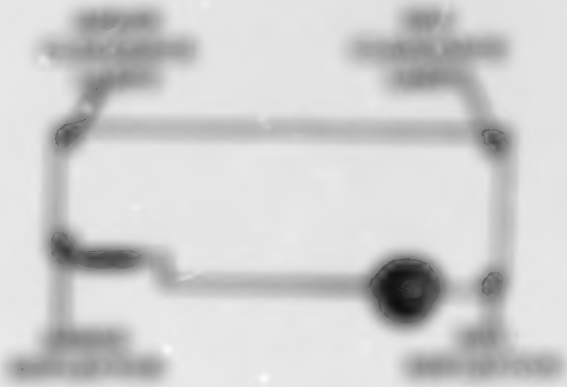
Any vehicle used for moving any explosive or liquid that burns as part of its cargo must have and be marked as follows:

1. The word "[illegible]," in letters not less than 4 inches high must be on each side and on the back of a red flag not less than 24 inches square must be shown on the vehicle so it is easily seen. The flag must be marked with the word "[illegible]" in white letters 6 inches high.
2. It must have at least 2 fire extinguishers or things for putting out fires. They must be filled and ready for quick use. They should be placed where they are easy to get if needed.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Vehicles which carry liquid that will burn in bulk form or in gas form or explosives must show electric lanterns or reflectors when they break down. The lanterns or reflectors must be placed in the same places as the flares would be spotted for a regular truck. The use of flares, fusees, or any signal light lighted by a flame is against the law!

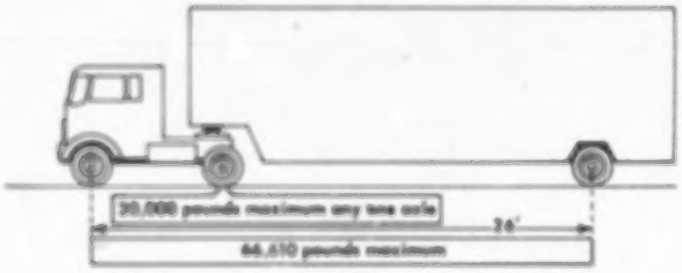
When a truck or bus carrying people is stopped along the highway in the daytime, it must put out red flags. The red flags must be placed about 100 feet in front and 100 feet in the back of the vehicle.

MAXIMUM WEIGHTS OR THE MOST WEIGHT A VEHICLE CAN CARRY

The total weight to be carried on the highway by a one axle vehicle shall not be more than 20,000 pounds. However 22,000 pounds or a 2,000 pound overload is permitted.

The total weight with a load by all of the axles of a vehicle or vehicles joined together is decided by taking into account the distance between the first and last axle.

The most weight a vehicle can carry on a highway is 66,610 pounds. However, up to 10 percent overload is permitted If a driver wants to find out more about weights, he can write or call the Florida Highway Patrol, Weights Division, Orlando, Florida.



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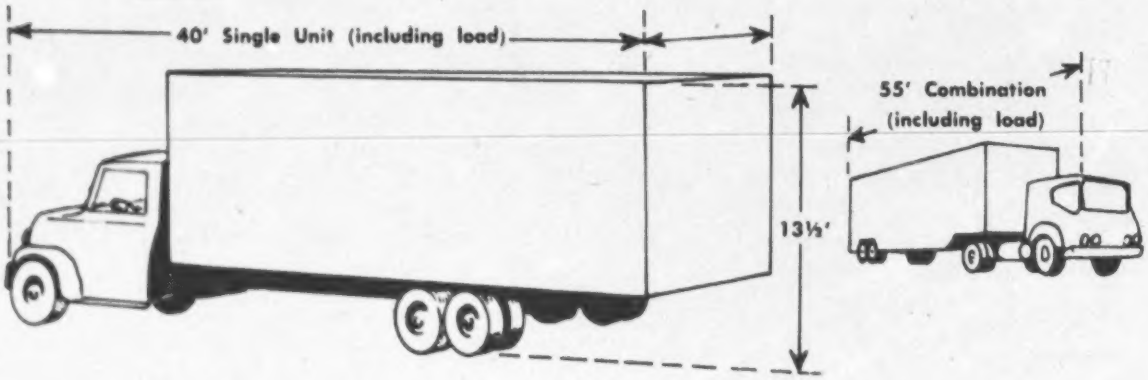
MAXIMUM SIZE (LENGTH, HEIGTH AND WIDTH)

No vehicle may be wider than 96 inches or eight feet. It may not be higher than 13 1/2 feet, nor may it be longer than 40 feet for each single unit. That is, if those over 35 feet have three axles. When two or more vehicles are joined together, they may not be more than 55 feet long. This includes the length of the load being carried.



A driver may get in writing special rights which let him carry loads which are more than the rules allow. To get these rights, he must write to the Florida Department of Transportation. The right is given for a short time or for a special reason. Permits for oversize vehicles may be gotten by writing to the Permit Engineer, Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahssee, Florida.

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SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR CHAUFFEUR'S

Are you getting ready to take the test for a chauffeur's license? If so, you should study these questions. Use them to test yourself. They will help you to get ready to take the test. You must know the answers to these and other questions to get a chauffeur's license. You must also know the rules needed for a regular license. To be on the safe side, learn everything in this book.

1. How much does a vehicle have to weigh before it must follow the speed law for trucks?
2. What is the longest length allowed for a single-unit vehicle? For a vehicle of two or more parts joined together?
3. What vehicles must carry flares and fusees? What type of flares must be carried by vehicles which are carrying explosives or liquids that burn?
4. On what kind of vehicles are reflectors a must?
5. On what kind of vehicles are turn signal indicators a must?
6. What color must clearance lamps on the front of a vehicle be?
7. When must brakes be on a trailer?
8. When may you move a vehicle on the highway if it doesn't meet the regular rules?
9. What is a must on trailer brakes if the trailer comes loose from its towing vehicle?

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10. What extra aids are needed at night when the load of a vehicle is longer than 4 feet beyond the bed or body of the vehicle?
11. If a bus or truck breaks down on the highway, how are flares, flags, and fusees to be used?
12. How closely may one truck follow another truck?
13. Where are clearance lights to be put? Marker lights? Reflectors?
14. What must be on the chain, rope, or cable when one vehicle is towing another?
15. Who must have a chauffeur's license?
16. What is called for when a trailer covers the stop light of the vehicle which is towing the trailer?
17. Does the law allow driving on the rim when you have a flat tire?
18. In what kind of holder must flares be carried?
19. If you rent a truck for carrying your own things must you hold a chauffeur's license?

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DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a test to let you know if you have learned what is in the chapter. After you have finished the last question, look at the box at the bottom of the page. There you will find the right answers.

CHAPTER V

1. Below are four drivers. Of the four drivers which ONE needs to get a chauffeur's license?
   a. the one who owns truck and is moving his own products
   b. the one who is driving a two-horse trailer
   c. the one who is drives a school bus
   d. the one who for a short time is driving an authorized emergency vehicle

2. When a truck or bus breaks down on the highway, it must
   a. put out warning devices or aids
   b. radio at once for help
   c. send someone for help
   d. put up the hood and show a white cloth

3. A vehicle carrying liquid or gasses which burn easily when lighted or explosives, must carry _____ as part of their emergency aids.
   a. two fire extinguishers
   b. one tank of water and high powered hose

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c. a short wave radio with a police band

d. two flares or fuses

4. Trucks hauling logs must have equipment or aids which include

a. a clearance light and a load dial

b. a tow bar and red flag for the back

c. lock chains and a rear view mirror

d. strong ropes or cables and at least one brake light

5. Front clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors on the front or near the front sides of a truck or trailer must be _____ in color.

a. amber or yellow

b. red

c. yellow or red

d. red or amber

6. Any vehicle carrying explosives or flammable liquids or gases when coming to a railroad crossing

a. must slow his speed and drive with care

b. must come to a full stop

c. may keep going if a red signal is not flashing

d. may not cross any railroad crossings in the city

7. Any truck, bus, truck tractor, or vehicle towing a house trailer must carry the following emergency aids when traveling outside a city after dark:

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a. 3 flares or 3 red electric lights, 3 red fusees or lanterns and reflectors and 3 red cloth flags with stands

b. 3 flares or two electric lights, 3 red fusees and one white cloth flags with stands

c. 3 flares or red reflectors, 3 electric lights and at least one red cloth flag with stand

d. 3 flares or red reflectors, 3 electric lights, 3 red fusees and one red cloth flag and one white cloth flag each with stands

8. The most weight a one axle vehicle can carry on the highway without getting a permit in writing from the Florida Department of Transportation is:

a. 18,000-12,000 pounds

b. 24,000-12,000 pounds

c. 30,000-12,000 pounds

d. one ton

9. In what kind of holder must flares be carried?

a. non-inch boards forming a wooden box or vault

b. metal box or vault

c. a termite treated, water proofed wooden box or vault

d. a heavy duty clear plastic box or vault

[redacted]

24. [redacted] Kimberly dug one more hole another could dig working one of the ways?

a. one could begin for every ten holes of depth

b. three hundred feet

c. the length of the could dig one

d. five hundred feet from the near side of the could as shown